

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 58.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1826. [Price 1s.



TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

Kensington, 7th May, 1826.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

THE breasts of few men have been more frequently and more powerfully agitated than mine: the long struggle which it has been my lot to maintain against error, corruption and oppression; the loads of calumny that I have had to endure; and the perils of various sorts to which I, with a numerous and most beloved and virtuous family along with me, have so often been exposed; these, though I have to bless God for an uncommon portion of patience

and of fortitude, have, under various circumstances, produced feelings of anxiety greater than have ever been known to the heart and mind of almost any other man: yet, indescribably great as my anxiety has been on so many occasions, nothing of the kind, ever felt by me, is to be compared with the desire that I have NOW; in this season of suffering of the people and of danger to the country, to be enabled, and particularly to be enabled by YOU, to exert, in the most effectual manner, whatever talent I may possess, in order to cause to be adopted those salutary reforms, which I have so long and so urgently recommended, and without which *time* and *events* have now proved, that irresistible hunger must, at last, stalk forth, and

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

involve the whole community in one common ruin.

Gentlemen, I wish, above all things I wish, that all parties may, in this crisis of our country, forbear from acting on the feelings inspired by a recollection of *old grievances*; and I beseech you to believe, that no such feelings actuate me, upon this occasion. If, therefore, I now carry you back to the year 1819, it is not for the purpose of reviving the irritations of that dreadful day; but for the purpose of applying your own expressions of that day, and my professions of that same day, to the great circumstances, the tremendous events which have occurred since that time, and to bring the whole to bear upon the still greater circumstances which are now before us.

It would argue the absence of a heart from my bosom, were I not to feel proud at the situation in which I now stand, hearing, as I do, at the end of twenty years of calumny and abuse poured out upon me; at the end of twenty years of ridicule and scoffing played off against me; to hear, after this, the whole nation, rich as well as poor, enemies as well as friends, three hundred newspapers that had been reviling me all the time; all, yea ALL, with

one accord, proclaiming that I am right. But, great as my satisfaction is, under these circumstances, it is greatly enhanced, when I reflect that I have justified those opinions respecting my efforts, which YOU were kind enough to express, in those addresses, which you did me the honour to present to me, upon my landing from America in the dismal and disgraceful year above-mentioned. The original of those addresses I have preserved, with the greatest care. I have them, at this moment, those from Leeds, from Manchester, from Bolton-le-Moor, from Ashton-under-Line, from the females of several places in Yorkshire and Lancashire, from the county of Lancaster generally, and lastly, from you, the people of Preston. These addresses, with their signatures, which are all now spread out on the floor of the room in which I am sitting, nearly cover that room, eighteen feet wide and twenty feet long. These papers are my proudest possession; I shall leave them to my children with more pride than I should leave the parchments, giving them the inheritance of the most extensive domains.

I shall now, as being most applicable to the great subject

before us, insert here, first the address of the county of Lancaster generally, and then the address that I had the honour to receive from yourselves. The nation will here see the most conspicuous proofs of your public spirit and your foresight; it will see that these terrible subsequent events were all anticipated by you; it will see that you expected *much* from my future exertions; and, it will also see, I trust, that I have not disappointed those expectations.

LANCASHIRE ADDRESS

TO

MR. COBBETT.

Dear and much esteemed Sir,

WE, the inhabitants of Lancashire, deem ourselves happy in an opportunity to address you. The moment in which you return to your native country is most eventful; an awful crisis appears to be impending! On the one hand, we behold the people sinking, or becoming desperate under accumulated burthens and privations, and exasperated by unlawful violence and insult; whilst on the other, their enemies are beset with difficulties and embarrassments, the natural and inevitable

results of former rapacity and extravagance.

You, Sir, have long and most assiduously laboured to warn the spoilers of the precipice to which they were advancing. With unparalleled clearness of expression and energy of reasoning, you demonstrated the tendency and foretold the issue of their course of folly and injustice; pleading, at the same time, the rights of your injured and suffering countrymen: but deaf alike to the admonitions of reasoning and to the claims of justice; intent only on expedients to preserve and extend their profitable proceedings, those enemies have pushed on in their unfeeling career, until they have amply justified all your warnings, and *until events are fast realizing all your predictions.*

Your labours, Sir, during your absence from us, while they have warmed and enlightened us in the sacred cause of Reform, have been the subject of admiration amongst us, and the cause of confusion and shame to our enemies. The industry, perseverance, and fortitude exhibited in the labours of your life, and more especially during the late two years and a half of that life, will serve as a bright example to our children; while their more immediate effects

have been and will be of unspeakable benefit to ourselves. Proceed, Sir, in the course you have so successfully pursued; continue by your great talents and energies to sustain the cause of the injured; to dispel the sophisms of the venal and profligate, and to beat down the pretensions of the arrogant: from your powerful aid at this critical period, we anticipate the most benign consequences to our lawful Sovereign, and to his faithful, but suffering and insulted people, while we confidently expect, from that aid, the overthrow of that which is so detestable in itself, and which has been the sole cause of all our calamities and all our disgraces.

The people of England, Sir, while they have been instructed by you; while they, by you, have been enabled to penetrate into the *hidden recesses of the paper-money-fraud*; while they have, by you, been more expressly taught to know the foundation of their rights, and to overcome their adversaries in the field of argument; while they have, by you, been led to oppose the powers of reason to the brutal force employed against them; have, at the same time, imitated your frankness of proceeding; and we beg you to be assured, *that, even*

now, after all that we have endured, we have no wish to change the constitution of our country, or any part of it; that we have all along been sincere in our professions; that we desire only to obtain a reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, on the principle of that House being annually elected by the suffrages of every man whose property and whose person are subjected to its enactments; and this reform we are determined to obtain, or to die in our lawful endeavours to obtain it.

We have beheld, Sir, with indignation, the unprincipled attempts, made in your absence, to rob you of our attachment. With grateful acknowledgments for your patriotic exertions, we hail your return to the land of your birth, and, with best wishes for the health and prosperity of yourself and your family, we are, very respectfully and truly yours.

ADDRESS

FROM THE
REFORMERS OF PRESTON.

Preston, Nov. 23d, 1819.

Worthy Sir,

WE, the inhabitants of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, earnestly wish to congratulate you

on your safe arrival to your native country, and to assure you that we anticipate results the most favourable, by the magic of your matchless pen. We particularly thank you for your past services, and above all for the mortal stabs you have given the old Hag of Threadneedle-street. We sincerely believe that nothing could be of greater service in the cause of freedom than your exertions, and it gives infinite pleasure to know that you are not only able but willing to discomfit the ***
 ** and be the means (with God's assistance) of retrieving our unhappy country from the *****
 of the detestable *****.
 Hoping you will enjoy many happy years in your native country, we beg to subscribe ourselves yours most devotedly.

Gentlemen, excellent people of Lancashire and of Preston! Here were the expectations which you expressed; here were your forebodings as to the result of this terrible system. In my answer to your addresses I promised you, most solemnly, that every exertion in my power should be made, to prove myself worthy of those high commendations which you bestowed upon me, and of that

affectionate regard with which you hailed my return to my native land, of my unalterable fidelity to which I had given so many and such signal proofs. In this answer I had to allude to the barbarous project which had then been broached by MALTHUS, and had been countenanced by several persons, even in the Parliament. This barbarous project proposed, that all relief was to be refused to the poor, let their sufferings be what they might, if they *dared to marry and have children*, after a certain period, than which nothing that ever entered into the heart of man was so unjust and so brutal. The injustice and brutality of the project were, however, not seen in their proper light, until we observed that, at the very same time, in that very same year, a hundred and ten thousand pounds were voted for the "*relief of the poor*" "*Clergy of the Church of England*"! Voted to these men, forming part of a body some of whom had more than thirty thousand pounds a-year each; voted out of taxes, raised upon the salt, soap, candles, tobacco, shoes, beer and other things, consumed by those very labouring classes, to whom, even in cases of the most severe distress, these projectors would have refused all relief.

Against this diabolical project, which, at one time, had gone so far as to appear under the form of a Bill, I have constantly raised my voice; and I verily believe that that voice has prevented its execution.

During the same answer, I pointed out to you, how great would be the advantage if I were placed in the House of Commons. My words were these: "You have seen, my good friends, what one man, though at a distance of three thousand miles, with a great ocean between you and him, has been able to do out of the House; and I trust in God you will see the day, when that man will show you what one man can do in the House."

Gentlemen, Electors of Preston, it is absolutely within your power now to put that man in that House. That man offers himself to you for that purpose, and he begs you, not for his own sake; but for the sake of his and your country; his and your children; and particularly for the sake of all the industrious classes of this most industrious, most ingenious, most virtuous, and once most free and happy nation; for the sake of all those he begs you, to give a hundred-fold power to him,

whose powers have always been exerted for you; to send him back by your voice and your authority to maintain, to enforce those principles, which you so unequivocally applauded in 1819; to which he has so constantly adhered from that day to this, and the soundness and justice of which, are now acknowledged by every man in the kingdom; an acknowledgment extorted from his foes, by those terrible events, which have shaken the kingdom to its very centre.

Gentlemen, numerous are the subjects upon which I have written; but, there is one topic, upon which I have been writing, with very short intervals of silence, during the whole course of my political life; and that topic is, the poverty and degradation of the Commons, or, common people, amongst whom I myself was born, and to endeavour to restore whom to their former state of happiness has been the GREAT LABOUR OF MY LIFE. I have many times said, and I repeat it again now, that if I were convinced that I never could accomplish any thing towards effecting this great object, dearly as I love my country, proud as I always have been of the name of Englishman, I would instantly

quit these shores, never to behold my native land again.

Gentlemen, how is this poverty and how is this degradation to be removed; and how is the Government to be preserved in King, Lords, and Commons, at the same time? To enter into details upon this subject, in this my first address to you, would lead me too far. Suffice it, for the present, to say, which I am sure you will not think presumptuous, that the man, who has foreseen all the terrible evils that now afflict the country; who has constantly warned the Government of these fatal consequences of its measures; who has proved, even to the acknowledgment of his enemies, that he understands so perfectly all the causes, remote as well as near of national prosperity and national misery; who, so likely as this man, to suggest and to enforce that which would be an effectual remedy. It is my intention, Gentlemen, to address you again, very shortly, and, perhaps, *in person*. It is my intention to be at Preston, in the course of a week or ten days; and, therefore, I shall trouble you no farther, at present. I cannot, however, conclude, without beseeching you to reflect, that it is far from being too presumptuous to suppose, that the fate of

millions **DEPENDS UPON THIS SINGLE ACT OF YOURS.** It is impossible to look at the situation of the country, without being convinced, that, by one means or another, some **GREAT CHANGE** must be speedily effected. The rocking of this system backward and forward; these terrible shocks which succeed each other, and each of which brings its fresh destruction of property, and its fresh masses of misery: these things must be put an end to, or, as LORD GREY observed the other night, in the House of Lords, some general and terrible convulsion must take place. To effect this great change by peaceable means, there must be Acts of Parliament; for such Acts of Parliament to be, there must be wisdom to devise, and courage to propose them. Long experience has taught you, as well as the rest of the country, that such propositions; propositions tending to secure the fortunes and possessions of the rich, without resorting to the odious and unjust exactions of Corn Bills; propositions tending to make acquired fortunes safe in the hands of the frugal, the ingenious and the industrious, by whom they have been acquired; and, above all things, propositions, the adop-

tion of which must necessarily lead to a just remuneration of the labour of the common people, and to their happy deliverance from the degradation of that *pauperism* of which their forefathers never heard even the sound; long experience has taught you, as well as the nation at large, that propositions of this kind, propositions absolutely necessary to pursue in this kingdom, any thing worthy of the name of property, and to restore the country to a state worthy of the name of peace, are to be expected from no man more confidently than from

Your affectionate friend, and

Most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

MR. COBBETT'S SPEECH.

Preston, 16th May, 1826.

ON Friday morning, Mr. COBBETT, accompanied by Sir THOMAS BEEVOR and Mr. JOHN COBBETT, set off from Kensington a post-chaise, and reached Liverpool on Sunday, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, they set off for Preston, accompanied by Mr. THOMAS SMITH and

several other gentlemen, of Liverpool. They were met by considerable numbers of people, at about two miles from Preston, bearing two or three flags. The horses now went at a foot pace, the throng thickening as they advanced, till they arrived in the town, which is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Ribble. Great numbers of persons had come in from the country round about, so that the throng was beyond all description numerous, and was, withal, so orderly and good-humoured, as to make it quite delightful to behold. The party went to the Castle Inn, on one side of a spacious square which is the Market Place of Preston.

It should not be omitted that Mr. Cobbett was met upon the entrance into Preston, by some gentlemen bearing a flag, on which was painted a gridiron, with other emblems descriptive of the triumph of his doctrines; and having written upon it the substance of the Gridiron prophecy, and the date "LONG ISLAND." This was well calculated to produce in his breast feelings of no ordinary kind. This was, indeed, a day of triumph for him. The making of the flag was an act of which he and his

particular friends knew nothing : it was the work of an unknown volunteer : it spoke the sentiments of England upon the subject : it was an answer to all his calumniators, and it seemed to say, "*your country has defended you at last.*" After taking about five minutes to rest, Mr. Cobbett went to the window, where he beheld assembled to hear him, by far the most numerous audience that he had ever beheld in his life. He was received in the manner that the reader will easily imagine : and, during the space of about an hour, he delivered a speech of which the following is the substance :—

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE not the power to return you suitable thanks for the very great honour that you have done me to-day. Beholding the assemblage that I now behold, I feel how inadequate any expressions of satisfaction on my part, and of applause bestowed upon you, would be when compared with my feelings of gratitude, and with your public spirit.

Gentlemen, I am here for the purpose of offering to you my services as a Member to represent you in the ensuing Parliament. It would be the height of pre-

sumption for me to make this tender of services in the old beaten, common-place way. It would be presumption inexcusable in me, and it would be the grossest of insults to you, for me to make this tender without stating to you the specific grounds upon which it is made, and without endeavouring to convince you, that by acting upon my request, you would be discharging a duty to yourselves and to your country. Were I addressing myself to the bribed and perjured wretches of Devonshire and Cornwall, I might, without presumption, deal in the common-place, indistinct, equivocal, loud and swaggering talk about your rights and liberties generally; and thus tread in the steps of every hypocritical and insincere knave that has thus been chousing the people for the last two or three hundred years, and availing himself of their credulity, in order to be enabled to share in the robbery and plunder committed upon them.

Far other than this becomes the man who appeals to any portion of the sensible and public-spirited people of this celebrated county. It becomes such a man, and, therefore, it becomes me in this particular case, to talk of something *specific* ; to tell you of

that which I propose to do, or endeavour to do; of something that I will perform, or use the utmost of my endeavours to perform; of something which it will be next to impossible for you to forget; in short, of something which, in the result, shall cause you to remember me with applause, or shall cause me to forfeit your esteem for ever.

Gentlemen, before, however, I come to this part of my subject; before I tell you what I will do or endeavour to do for us all; before I speak to you of my intended efforts to effect some great change in the condition of the country, I beg you to permit me to state the reasons which suggest themselves to my mind in support of the necessity of that great change; and what reason can be more cogent than the sufferings now experienced in every part of the kingdom, and particularly in this part of it, where suffering never ought to be known, if we consider the character and the conduct of its people. Permit me, then, to give you my view of the real cause of this suffering.

The Scripture says, "*He that will not work neither shall he eat.*" It also says that the drunkard, the glutton, the profligate, and the sluggard, shall be sunken into

poverty and covered with rags. But we live in a state of things where we see the most ingenious, the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most enterprising and vigilant, and, as I verily believe, the most virtuous of mankind, plunged into ruin, degradation, and want approaching to starvation; and that too without a single error that any human being can trace to themselves. What, Gentlemen, can I hear of these immense establishments shut up or giving only half employ; can I hear of this without inquiring into the cause? When such is the case, as it notoriously is, must there not be some extraordinary cause for it? and, before we talk of a remedy; and especially before I attempt to trouble you with an account of that which I would endeavour to effect as a remedy, does it not become me to request you to honour me with attention while I endeavour to describe to you the source and the progress of this desolating cause?

Gentlemen, Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister of England, (and a *prime* cock he is, in a late discussion in the House of Lords, imputed the whole of the sufferings of the people in the manufacturing districts, to the *misconduct of the master manufacturers*

themselves. He said, or at least the newspapers tell us that he said, that the sole cause of the present distress; he repeatedly said that the sole cause was, that of over-trading on the part of the great manufacturers and merchants; that is to say, an over-eagerness to get money on their part; and that this it was that had plunged so large a part of this great body of industrious and ingenious people into beggary and want! Gentlemen, not a man out of the many thousands that now do me the honour to listen to me with so much attention; there is not one man of you, who does not well remember that one of the charges against us who have opposed this ruinous system was, that we endeavoured to excite sentiments of hatred in the poor against the rich, and particularly that we endeavoured to excite those sentiments in the *employed* against the *employer*. This charge, like all the other charges against us, was false and foul. Here, however, we have a very tangible effort for doing that which might justify such a charge. I will act more fairly with his Lordship, for I will impute no such motive to him; charity bids me ascribe it to a want of sufficient knowledge on this great subject; and thus I

leave him, while I beg permission to trespass on your time by submitting to you my views with regard to the cause of all this ruin and this suffering.

The cause is, *the acts of the Government and the Parliament*. The Government became in 1819, no matter from what motive, convinced of the necessity of restoring a gold and silver currency to the country. They were told by me that this would produce dreadful ruin, unless they greatly reduced the taxes at the same time. They persevered in their measure in contempt of my warning. They persevered in the enormous taxation; they spread ruin, first over the merchants, next over manufacturers; but, when the dreadful ruin came to the land they gave way; they returned again to the paper-money in 1822, they caused prices to rise to an enormous height, they encouraged and induced merchants and manufacturers to increase their imaginary capital by the giving of Bills to an amazing amount; they induced men, and men of the soundest judgment, too, men having the merit of the greatest enterprise, to augment establishments already existing, and to bring others into existence which had no existence before. From the early part of

1823, the Ministers began to boast of this prodigious prosperity ; all their measures, foreign as well as domestic, invited every description of persons engaged in trade as well as in agriculture, to calculate, nay, to rely upon, a continual increase of trade, a continual *augmentation of consumption and rise of price*. I pray you, Gentlemen, to mark this conduct of the Ministers ; of those Ministers, those very men who now impute all your calamities to *over-trading* ; that is to say, to the folly or the avarice of the great manufacturers.

Gentlemen, all the language of the Ministers, every speech that came from them upon the subject, every speech that they have put into the mouth of His Majesty himself ; the tendency of all these speeches, was, to induce the proprietors of factories to purchase the raw material at any price, to augment their establishments to the utmost, to borrow, to anticipate, and, by all sorts of means, to do those things which a reliance upon high prices for their goods ought to induce them to do. Having done this, they see their bubble burst ; they, in their fright, add to the losses occasioned by the bursting ; and now that they behold the dreadful ruin that they

have occasioned, they turn round upon those whom they have induced thus to extend their establishments and their expenditure, and they accuse them of having been the cause of the calamity.

To narrow my illustration to a single point, and that point one so familiar to you, let me observe, that, amongst the raw materials which great manufacturers were thus, by the delusions of the Ministers, induced to purchase at any price, was that pretty little article called *Cotton*. In consequence of the prodigious issues of paper-money ; in consequence of the bold and repeated promises of *permanent prosperity* ; in consequence of these and of magnificent prospects held forth to the purchasers, cotton rose to twenty or twenty-two pence per pound, and the ships of the whole world seemed to be too small to bring enough of it to our shores. The Ministerial bubble bursts, their delusion vanishes like the phantoms of a dream ; this immense stock of the raw material falls in an instant from *twenty or twenty-two pence to seven pence a pound* ; the establishments for converting it into goods fall in value in the same proportion ; the ability to give employment and to pay wages, diminish in a like degree ; the em-

ployer is ruined; his fortune is gone; and the workman, to whom he cannot pay a third part of what he paid before, and whose every necessary of life remains taxed just as it was taxed before, is, of necessity, deprived of the means of comfortable existence, in spite of all his ingenuity, all his matchless industry, and all the sobriety and frugality that it is possible for a human being to practise.

Here, then, Gentlemen, is the real cause of the present distress. If, indeed, my warnings had been attended to, these consequences would not have taken place. But, when I consider the weight which the voice of a government naturally must have when compared with that of an individual, far be it from me to censure those that rejected my advice. Look, however, at the fate of these victims of delusion. Look at the hundreds and thousands of families, who, but a few months ago, justly regarded themselves as blessed with opulence, now, all of a sudden, stripped of the far greater part of their means, thousands of them compelled to sink at once from their former rank in life; the whole of them haunted by the most fearful forebodings, and not a few actually reduced to bankruptcy and beggary; and all this

arising, as I have clearly shown, from those delusions which grew out of the conduct of the Government, and against which no degree of industry, no human foresight, no human prudence, could be armed; the best of husbands, of fathers, those who rose early, closed their eyes late, and ate the bread of carefulness, practised their virtues in vain; and, pray mark, that, in direct proportion to their enterprise; in direct proportion to their laudable anxiety to provide for their families; in direct proportion to this most amiable desire they have been punished; while they have been made the instruments in efforts which have at last, produced that most unnatural state of things, that is to say, *suffering from hunger in the midst of abundance!*

Gentlemen, permit me to endeavour to direct your attention to one particular instance of the manner in which those who live upon the taxes have gained by the loss of the Manufacturers. Upon the raw material of cotton, there is a tax upon importation of six per cent. *ad valorem*; that is to say, 6*l.* of tax upon every 100*l.* worth of cotton. Those, therefore, who were encouraged by the Government, as we have seen, to purchase the cotton, have paid

this six per cent. duty upon it. This cotton has now fallen to a third part of the price at which it was purchased; that is to say, it has fallen so, that that which was bought at a hundred pounds is now worth only about *thirty-three* pounds or thereabouts; and, observe, the master-manufacturer, who has paid for the cotton, has, in reality, paid *six pounds' tax upon every thirty-three pounds of cotton!* Now then mark, the Government having got this tax safely in its pocket, turns round short upon those who have paid the duties, and tells them that they have been *over-trading*, and that they have thus, by over-trading, ruined themselves and starved their work-people. It does not talk, however, of *giving back*, as it ought to do, two thirds of the duty which the manufacturers have paid upon the cotton. It does not talk of that. It holds fast the money which it has gotten from the deluded manufacturers, and reproaches them with having been the cause of the ruin.

This is all now so plain, I trust, that further remark upon it would be unnecessary: but, very closely connected with this matter is an advertisement in a newspaper which I have in my pocket, respecting cheap silks to be sold by

a subscription society, the silks being made by the Spitalfield weavers. These weavers being in a state of great distress, a subscription by the Lord Mayor of London, by the people of White-Hall, by fundholders, loan-jobbers and stock-jobbers, has been made for the relief of those poor weavers, who are situated rather inconveniently near to the parties subscribing. These poor weavers are paid for their work partly out of this subscription. The silks which they weave are offered by the advertisement in question at "*less than half they cost making.*" They are offered in immense quantities at Shear's and Co. No. 120, Regent-Street, London. Now, then, Gentlemen, look at the situation of the silk-manufacturer of Macclesfield. Look at his situation. He must sell his silks for less than half of the cost of making them, or he must not sell them at all; and pray bear in mind, that, in addition to the cost of his raw silk, in addition to the loss upon his capital, the Government has already got in its pocket *the tax which this manufacturer has paid upon his raw silk!* Gentlemen, any thing so monstrously unjust as this the world never heard before. Is this the way to promote harmony in a

country, to ensure its *Prosperity* and *Peace*?

It is very well worthy of remark, that the same charges brought against the cotton manufacturers by LORD LIVERPOOL, were brought against the manufacturers of Macclesfield by Mr. HUSKISSON. He accused them of "*over-trading*"; of "*speculation*"; of indiscretion in augmenting their establishments and their stock; he accused them, in short, of having produced the ruin of themselves and the starvation of their work-people by their *too eager haste to grow rich*: and I pray you to remember that, at the very time that he was doing this, and while he himself confessed that the country was plunged into distress, he was himself making application to have *five thousand pounds sterling a year added to his own salary*, as a reward for his great services as a Minister of trade! If silks are to be sold thus, for less than half what the mere making of them costs, what is to be the fate of cotton goods? Here we have a criterion of that which the cotton-factors have to expect; and, indeed, every thing shows, that, without some great and efficient change in the affairs of the country, ruin must visit every class

alternately, till the country be one general scene of beggary.

Gentlemen, let us now turn to the *land*. This ruinous system goes from class to class; having demolished one, it passes on to another. Your ruin leading, at last, to a want of food, compels you to look at the price of the loaf, and that price directs you to look at the Corn Bill. Upon this point, the Ministers have now given way, and in great haste, though in the teeth of the pledges so recently made to the landlords. What they have done is, as far as it goes, right in itself, though at the same time, in its consequences an act of monstrous injustice. For ten long years you have been putting up prayers against this Corn Bill. The prayers were wholly unavailing. Only a few weeks ago, a very few weeks, the Ministers still turned a deaf ear to those long-continued prayers. All at once they have yielded. What it is that has made them yield I must leave you to guess. The cause lies far too deep for my powers of penetration; but the thing is done; something, at any rate, has been done; and, though the thing itself is right, it will be most ruinous to a very numerous class. There are, perhaps, more than twenty thousand Farmers

who have taken new leases or renewed old ones at Lady-day last. They have done this relying upon the pledge of the Ministers not to meddle with the Corn Bill this year; and all these twenty thousand contracts have been, in reality, violated by the measures which have now taken place relative to Corn. In coming from London to this place, we saw, perhaps, a hundred and fifty wheat-ricks by the road-side. Now, supposing these wheat-ricks to have been worth a hundred pounds each before the recent measures were adopted; they have now lost a tenth part of their value to the farmer, and that, too, in the twinkling of an eye, by the act of the Government. They say that the pick-pockets in London have a sort of a hook with a spring to it, by the means of which they can pick your pocket while you are on the other side of the way, seeing them and thinking them very honest gentlemen. By a slight-of-hand quite equal to this, the present system goes on emptying the pockets of the community, class after class.

But, observe, that though the present measures respecting Corn, will certainly have a tendency to make bread cheaper than it otherwise would be, I beg you to bear

in mind that even the bonded corn is not to come out without a duty of twelve shillings per quarter paid by the importer of that corn. Here we have the amount of the *tax which we pay on our bread*. If you ascertain the quantity of bread that is made by a quarter of wheat, you will find that a tax of twelve shillings a quarter upon the wheat makes an addition of one penny to the price of every four-pound loaf; this is the tax, then, which we pay upon our bread; and at the same time that we are loaded with this tax, we pay all the other enormous taxes upon our beer, our sugar, our candles, soap, tea, leather, and every necessary of life.—When a chest of tea is sold by auction at the India House, whatever the purchaser gives for it, he has, in addition, the same sum to give to the Government before he can take the tea away. So that, when a poor man lays out sixpence in tea, he gives one half of the sixpence to the Government. On his beer, he gives, out of every sixpence, full fourpence halfpenny in tax on malt, tax on beer, tax on retailer's license, and on the expenses which the imposition of these taxes occasion.

The tax which we are to pay on the bread, for instance, must

be paid, or the landlords can have no rents. This is the pinching point of the matter. The landlords talk about *remunerating prices to the grower*. They talk about all manner of things but the real thing. They never say that they want *rents for themselves*. It is very right that they should have rents. It is as right that a gentleman should be paid for his estates as that you should be paid for your labour, and as that the great Cotton Manufacturer should be paid for the use of his capital. But, they cannot have rents with low prices, unless the taxes be reduced one half in amount. Why, then, say you, do they not choose this mode of obtaining rents? — Why do they not choose rents with cheap corn? As our prices are low, why do they not take off the taxes, and thus enable the farmers to pay rents with low-priced corn? If you put these questions to them, they will be very reluctant to give you the plain and honest answer. They are landlords; but they are something else beside landlords. They are, or their relations are, placemen, pensioners, sinecure-holders, grantees, and, in short, great receivers of the taxes. They and their relations are the Admirals, the innumerable Generals, the

Colonels of Regiments, the late Ambassadors, in great numbers, now pensioned; to their families belong the innumerable women and children who are on the pension list. We have, I believe, almost one Admiral to every ship of the line that is fit for service. I think that we have more than one General to every Regiment. So that, as these belong, for the far greater part, to the families of landlords; and as they want to have these posts which are paid out of the taxes, and to have *rents for their estates, too*, they want corn to be at a high price, in order that their farmers may pay them rents, and that the taxes may all be paid at the same time.

Gentlemen, let us take an illustration. The landlords know well, that there can be no effectual reduction of taxation; that your loaf and your pot of beer must be much about the same price that they are now at; that you must still pay a tax to half the amount of your tea; that, in short, there can be no effectual remedy, unless there be a material reduction of the *interest of the debt*. The landlords know this well; but they also know that they cannot propose this reduction, unless they first take away their own sinecures, and a very large part of all

that they receive, as I have before stated, out of the taxes. To take away a part of the interest of the fundholders without taking away the sinecures and the like, would be a thing so monstrous, that it must lead to some dreadful convulsion. Seeing this, and wishing to keep their emoluments which they derive from the taxes, they are for keeping on all the taxes and for getting a high price for their corn in order that they may get rents at the same time.

Gentlemen, the illustration to which I have just alluded, I will now give you. The Earl of Malmesbury made, the other night, a motion for inquiry previous to any change in the Corn Laws. His Lordship said not a word about the taking off of taxes. He talked about the ruin which would fall upon the landed interest; this ruin would at once be prevented by a taking off the taxes; but his Lordship has a sinecure place, called a *patent* place, Governor of Carisbroke Castle in the Isle of Wight; which gives him one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds sterling a year, which sum is paid him out of the taxes. Agreeably to a report laid before the House of Commons in 1808, this place is stated to be given him for life. He had had it many

years, I believe, before 1808; and, according to his Report, he is to have it for his life-time. If, therefore, we were to say to him, Take off the taxes; he might tell us that this could not be done without largely reducing the interest of the debt. If we were to tell him, Reduce the debt then; he might answer, We cannot do that without taking away my patent place!

Gentlemen, I am imputing no bad motives to his Lordship. Such an answer would be natural: it is such an answer as most men would give. We come, therefore, at last to this; that a great change in the management of the affairs of the nation is absolutely necessary. There wants the performance of this great duty in Parliament. To cause the change to be produced, it must first be proposed to the Parliament; to cause it to be proposed, there must be some man placed there, possessing experience and knowledge suited to the task, courage to encounter that task, perseverance to enable him to go through it, and he must have a considerable portion of the country at his back to give him confidence and to uphold him in the struggle for the people. Such is the man that is needed; such are my objects in making this appeal to you; I feel confi-

dent that, by your votes, I shall be selected for the purpose, and the security that you have for my doing the best to effect this great object is, that the whole of my political life, has, in spite of every obstacle, been devoted to the inculcating of those principles which I now have so fair a prospect of seeing triumph completely through your means.

Not to occupy any more of your time at present, Gentlemen, I will now conclude with repeating, that it is impossible for me to express the satisfaction which your conduct has given me this day, and with informing you, that, it being absolutely necessary that I should be in London at the close of this week, it will be absolutely impossible for me to visit each of you at your own homes, as it would have been my wish to do, if I could possibly have staid. Besides, Gentlemen, of what avail could this be? The greater part of you now do me the honour to stand before me. I here solicit you all, without distinction, to give me the power to serve my country in general, and particularly to serve you. I could say no more to you, individually, than I thus publicly say. If possible, I will visit you all personally before the election; and I shall remain satisfied that,

when public principle is put in competition with a visit at your doors, not one man will value the latter as a feather. Our excellent friend, Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, will address you here to-morrow evening about this time. I shall again have that honour, if you will permit me; and now, with the sincerest and most affectionate feelings, I say, God bless you all, and good night.

After Mr. Cobbett's speech, Sir THOMAS BEEVOR shortly addressed the people, and told them that he should have an opportunity, the next evening, of fully stating to them the reasons which has induced him to step forward in order to promote the Election of Mr. COBBETT.

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

Manchester, Tuesday Evening.

The cotton market to-day is said to be as dull, flat, and unprofitable as it has been for some time past. A hand-loom manufacturer informs me, that he has been bid for some calico just within a shilling per piece of what it cost him—that is, he has been offered about the price of the material

alone. The woollen trade is reported as being rather improving in demand, but the price still continues as low as ever.

In the neighbourhood of Stansfield and Todmorden, villages situated amongst the moors and mountains, and on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the weavers are represented as being in the most miserable condition. These remote districts, having no local press to make known their situation, have excited less sympathy, and consequently, have received less assistance than some other places, whose condition, though bad, has not been so bad as theirs.

The London Committee has sent down 150*l.* to be distributed amongst the distressed manufacturers of Todmorden, Walsend, Stansfield, and Langfield; but this money happening to fall into the hands of persons belonging to the two former townships, they have refused to give any part of it to the two latter—at least such is the report. The sum, however, is certainly a very inadequate one for the relief of four of the most distressed townships in the counties of York and Lancaster. They have also received 100*l.* from the Liverpool subscription; but their situation is, nevertheless, very

deplorable, and such as ought to engage the serious and immediate attention of the London Committee. To add to the miserable condition of the poor hand-loom weavers, the principal manufacturers appear to be quarrelling amongst themselves respecting the terms on which they shall give out employment. Several of them have agreed to pay their weavers 15*d.* a piece (about 30 yards) for weaving calico, providing the parishes to which the weavers belong will give 3*d.* a piece more, and thus make it 1*s.* 6*d.* a piece. This seems a strange course of proceeding, and, as it appears to me, likely to answer no good purpose whatever.

Hitherto, it has been productive of nothing but evil, for some of the townships having refused to adopt the plan, the manufacturers in other townships have determined to give no employment to the weavers who do not belong to their own parish. Thus Messrs. Fielding and Brothers are turning off all the weavers who do not belong to their townships; and another great house, Ingram and Hollinrake, are doing the same with those weavers who do not belong to their parish. There are those, indeed, who say it is only a ruse, adopted for the purpose of getting

rid of the hand-loom weavers, in order to bring into work the power-looms. At any rate, I am told it is certain, that Messrs. Fielding and Brothers are making preparations for bringing into operation about 1500 power-looms, part of which were, during the late disturbances, sent away by the canal, but which have lately been brought back to the factory of these gentlemen. Such is the state of things, and one cannot imagine a more lamentable one, in these remote and mountainous districts, as Mr. Peel very properly calls them.

In the course of a ride which I have made through these districts, I was pleased to observe, that though the men and women had generally a most emaciated and famine-like appearance, yet their children, for the most part, looked clean and healthy. On inquiry, I found that many of them, for days together, had actually refused to taste food, in order that their children might not want; preferring—and what affectionate parent would not?—the bitter pangs of hunger, to the cries of a starving offspring. Would to Heaven that those who never knew any other wants, but what arise from pampered and perverted appetites, would place themselves, even in imagination, in the condi-

tion of these poor creatures, and by thus learning what it is to suffer, properly estimate the imperious duty of administering relief.

This being the race week at Manchester, every thing externally has the appearance of holiday-making and joy. The streets are at this moment filled with persons hastening to the race ground, which I am told will, this evening, be crowded with perhaps a hundred thousand people. The proprietors of shows, however, have generally refrained from visiting Manchester races this spring, on account of the distress which prevails; for, compared with other years, there are scarcely any exhibitions of the kind to be seen.

It is, perhaps, worth remarking, that the poor-rates of this town, notwithstanding the miserable condition of the labouring classes, are considerably less than they were in 1817, and in other periods of depression in trade. It should be observed, however, that those who receive assistance from the subscription are not relieved by the parish, and *vice versa*. There has been a great influx of Irish weavers, who, having no settlement, are not entitled to parish relief, though, in cases of extreme

distress, it is not customary to refuse it.

Mr. Cobbett, who, in an address, which was placarded about Preston last week, intimated his intention of becoming a Candidate for that borough, entered the town yesterday afternoon, and addressed a considerable number of the inhabitants on Penwortham-green. His friends say, that the parish-officers have lately gone round to the abodes of the distressed weavers, for the purpose of inducing them to accept parish relief, and thus disqualified them from voting at the forthcoming election; and, that they have succeeded to a great extent. Every resident of Preston, of every description, householder or not householder, who has not received parish pay within one year, and who is not a Catholic, is entitled to vote at the elections for Members of Parliament for that borough. With the preceding exceptions, therefore universal suffrage prevails at Preston; but it is, nevertheless, a close borough. The Catholics, however, are very numerous.

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

Marlborough Street.

On Saturday Sir Mark Wood, Bart., a Magistrate for the county of Surrey, appeared before H. M. Dyer, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, to answer to the complaint of Mrs. Ann Paget, for an assault.

The hearing of the case was originally appointed for Wednesday, and Westcott, the officer to whom the warrant was given, was desired to wait upon Sir Mark Wood, for him to appoint an hour which would be the most convenient for him to attend the Magistrate. In accordance, Westcott waited on Sir Mark Wood, who treated the message with contempt. At length Westcott so wrought upon Sir Mark Wood, that he promised to attend at 12 o'clock on Wednesday; but instead of so doing, he sent his butler, who stated to the worthy Magistrate, that Sir Mark had that morning left town; which

occasioned some remarks from Mr. Dyer, when it was finally arranged that the case should stand over till Saturday. About 12 o'clock, on Saturday, Sir Mark Wood entered the office, when, taking a seat on the bench, Mr. Dyer stated that he felt surprised that he (Sir Mark) had not attended to his request upon the Wednesday, especially when he had adopted the mildest course which could be pursued, for it was invariably the desire of the Magistrates of the office, that whenever a warrant was issued against a respectable person, for the officer who held the warrant to wait upon the person and request him to attend; and although this desire had been complied with, and the utmost delicacy used, yet he had treated with the utmost contempt his wishes upon the subject.

Sir Mark Wood here interrupted the worthy Magistrate by observing, that he *as a Magistrate had no right to attend to a summons, and he should therefore expect him (Mr. Dyer) to consider*

that his now attending was more a matter of favour than any thing else.

Mr. Dyer—I am surprised, Sir Mark, at your observations.

Mrs. Paget deposed, that in the beginning of the week she waited on Sir Mark Wood, in consequence of her son being a drawing-master who was engaged in a school in which two of Sir Mark Wood's sons were placed. The master of the school, Mr. Lambert, was now under arrest, and was indebted to her son in a considerable sum of money, and upon requesting Mr. Lambert to pay him, he stated that Sir Mark Wood was indebted to him. In consequence of this, she waited on Sir Mark Wood to request him to pay her son, and so let it be a set-off between him and Mr. Lambert; when upon her entering the house he told her to leave it, and repeatedly called her a * * He then opened the door, and pushed her, and then desired his servant to push that * * * out of his house.

Mr. Dyer—Have you any witness to the assault?

Mrs. Paget—No, Sir.

Mr. Dyer—Then it must rest entirely upon your own statement. What do you say to the assault, Sir Mark?

Sir M. Wood—I know nothing about it.

Mr. Richardson, who accompanied Sir Mark Wood, observed, that he regularly paid Mr. Lambert these last seventeen years.

Mr. Dyer—First of all, I will hear what Sir Mark Wood says to the charge; for he is aware of it, as his butler owned to it here on Wednesday last.

Mr. Richardson—She had no claim upon Sir Mark Wood.

Mr. Dyer—Strictly speaking, she had no right to go and ask for the money; but when she went to ask for it as a favour, Sir Mark had no right to assault her; and if he wished to get her out of the house, he ought to have employed gentler means, instead of going to extremities, and proceeding to actual violence.

Sir Mark Wood here made an observation which was inaudible.

Mr. Dyer—Am I to understand you do not intend to say any

thing in reply? Really, Sir Mark does not seem to have that idea of the business on which he is here as he ought to have, and which I certainly expected he would have, by his *holding the rank of Baronet, and being himself a Magistrate for Surrey.*

Sir Mark Wood—And I am also a Deputy-Lieutenant, Mr. Dyer.

Mr. Dyer—Then, Sir, from your being placed in these situations, I should have expected a different line of conduct.

Sir Mark Wood—What is the evidence which has been stated against me?

Mr. Dyer—If you did not hear it, I will repeat what the complainant stated; which the worthy Magistrate did, when towards the conclusion, Sir Mark Wood interrupted Mr. Dyer by saying, "Trash!"

Mr. Dyer—I am telling you what she stated; that is all I know of the transaction.

Sir Mark Wood—That is * * lie, Sir.

Mr. Dyer—I shall fine you for that, Sir.

Sir Mark Wood—What do you mean by making such an observation?

Mr. *Dyer*—Desire Mr. Fitzpatrick to bring in the penalty book; which being done, the worthy Magistrate desired him to enter Sir Mark Wood, fined 5s. for swearing.

The butler was then called, who deposed, that he opened the door to Mrs. Paget, when Sir Mark opened the dining-room door, and desired her to go away about her business; and he gently placed his hand upon her shoulder—but he did not hear Sir Mark use violent language; thinks he must if he had done so.

Mrs. Paget—You heard him swear in the hall.

Butler—I did, but thought it was at me.

Mr. *Dyer*—I must request Sir Mark Wood to put in bail for the assault, and leave the question to a Jury, who will accordingly decide to the best of their knowledge.

Sir Mark Wood—What do you want?

Mr. *Dyer*—I shall request you to find bail, yourself in 40*l.* and two housekeepers in 30*l.* each.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—The first thing is the payment of the fine.

Sir Mark Wood, addressing Mr. *Dyer*. Is that fine levied by you?

Mr. *Dyer*—Yes, Sir.

Sir Mark Wood—Make your order then, and I think I can take a good many 5s. out of your pocket.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—The order is made, Sir, and you must pay 5s. or else be committed ten days to the House of Correction.

Sir Mark Wood—I, as a magistrate, have no right to be committed for swearing.

Mr. *Dyer*—When, Sir, you forget yourself, you are as amenable as any other person.

Sir Mark Wood—I do not think you have a right.

Mr. *Dyer*—As a Magistrate you must be aware I have a right.

Sir Mark Wood—Well, do as you like. He then paid the penalty of 5s.

Mr. *Dyer*—Have you bail here? When it was intimated there was but one at present—

Mr. *Roe*—Sir Mark had better go and wait in the next room. Accordingly Sir Mark got up from the Bench, and in going along the passage he turned round, and exclaimed—"I will remember you as long as I live;" and upon reaching the door, he again turned round and said—"If I had you here, * * * If I would not —"

(the closing of the sentence was lost by the Baronet walking into the parlour.) In about half an hour his bail came to the office, when to prevent Sir M. Wood from having any additional trouble, the worthy Magistrate desired Mr. Fitzpatrick to come into the office to take the bail, and in accordance to the usual custom, Sir Mark Wood was asked where he resided? In Pall-mall, replied Sir Mark.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—But I must know what number.

Sir Mark Wood—Number! What do you want to know that for? I live next door to Prince Leopold; perhaps that will suit you better. Now you know all about it.

One of the bail stated himself to be a rope-maker, residing in the Kent-road; the other a grocer and cheesemonger, residing in Pall-mall. When Mr. Fitzpatrick handed to Sir Mark Wood a notice when the Sessions would commence, he read it, and, addressing Mr. Richardson, said, "Who the D—l expected to be brought here upon such a d—d charge as this!"

Mr. Dyer—Really, Sir Mark, you must restrain yourself in your language here, for it is past bear-

ing, and I cannot permit it; therefore let me beg of you to be quiet.

Sir Mark Wood—I wish, Sir, that you would leave off making your d—d impertinent observations to me.

Mr. Dyer—I will fine you again, Sir Mark, for the expression "d—d impertinent." Mr. Fitzpatrick, record again Sir Mark Wood fined 5s. for swearing.

Sir Mark Wood—I will have you well flogged for this.

Mr. Dyer—If you do not know how to behave yourself, Sir, I will teach you; therefore, take off your hat.

Sir Mark Wood—I will not take it off.

Mr. Dyer—Then take it off for him.

Sir Mark Wood, advancing towards Mr. Dyer.—If you do order it to be taken off, I will * * *, when Mr. Plank forcibly took off the hat.

Mr. Dyer—I will fine you again for that, and I will for every oath, if I were to sit here till night, that you utter.

Sir Mark Wood—I will be d—d if I do not * * *

Mr. Dyer—Sir George, I must beg of you to interpose; for if Sir

Mark uses again such language to me I shall expect him to find bail for the threats which he uses, for it is impossible that I can sit here, and put up with such gross conduct as that of Sir Mark's.

Sir George Farrant observed to Sir Mark, that his behaviour was out of all order, unbecoming of a gentleman and a Magistrate; and if in case he should persevere in it, he certainly should hold him to bail for such disgraceful conduct.

These observations of Sir George Farrant appeared to have the desired effect, which being coupled with his friends forcing him out of the office, prevented any further reply. One of the bail then paid the 10s. for the additional oaths.

A NEW

SUNDAY PAPER,

Nearly double the size of 'THE TIMES.'

To-morrow, Sunday, 21st of May, will be published, No. 1 of

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MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing May 6.**

<i>Per Quarter.</i>					
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat ..	60	5	Rye	35	0
Barley ..	30	1	Beans ...	38	5
Oats	24	2	Pease ...	37	9

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended May 6.**

	<i>Qrs.</i>		<i>Qrs.</i>
Wheat ..	44,054	Rye	374
Barley ..	13,437	Beans ...	3,569
Oats ...	29,126	Pease ...	624

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

**Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Saturday, May 6.**

	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat..	6,522	for 20,831	8	3	Average, 63	10
Barley..	2,734	..	4,116	13	9.....	30 1
Oats..	12,022	..	15,398	17	10.....	25 7
Rye....	43	..	79	0	10.....	32 6
Beans..	1,106	2,149	18	11.....	38 10
Pease ..	301	597	4	6.....	39 8

**Friday, May 12.—The arrivals of
this week are unusually small. There
has been an improved demand for
Wheat, since Monday, and the best
parcels are rather dearer. Barley also
obtains rather more money. Beans**

**and Pease are unaltered. Oats find
a ready sale at 1s. per quarter ad-
vance on the terms of Monday.**

**Monday, May 15.—The arrivals of
all descriptions of Corn last week were
unusually small, but a considerable
quantity of Flour was reported. This
morning the fresh supply consists
chiefly of a good many samples of
Wheat from Kent, with very little
Grain of any kind from other coun-
ties adjacent, and several vessels
from the North with Oats. The cer-
tainty of Ministers carrying their se-
cond measure has placed the Wheat
trade in a very different state to what
it was on Wednesday last, so that the
advance of that day has not been
realized this morning; prices may,
therefore, be quoted the same as last
Monday, with a dull trade.**

**Barley is advanced 1s. to 2s. per
quarter. Beans are also 1s. per quar-
ter higher. Pease of both kinds are
rather dearer. Oats find buyers more
readily than last Monday, at an ad-
vance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, but
no great clearance has been made on
these terms. The Flour Trade is
very dull, at last quotations.**

**Price of Bread.—The price of the
4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the
full-priced Bakers.**

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 43s.

Monday, May 15.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 514 bales of Bacon, and from Foreign Ports 6,413 casks of Butter.

HOPS.

Price per Cwt. in the Borough:

Monday, May 15.—The late severe frosts have much injured the Hop Bines, and the flea is generally increasing: should a change to warm weather take place, flies will soon appear. At present, they look much worse than they did at this time in 1823, or 1825. Prices have advanced 10s. to 20s. per cwt.

Maidstone, May 11.—The continuance of the cold winds, with the frosty nights, is far from favourable to the Hop Bines, and we learn from many parts, but more particularly from the Weald of Kent, very great complaints: there is a great deal of flea, and they come very uneven. The trade appears getting better every week.

City, 17th May, 1826.

BACON.

The Bacon market has been stationary for some time, until the last week, during which an advance has taken place. On board, 52s.; Landed, 56s..

BUTTER.

Notwithstanding the long continuance of cold weather, this article

has remained in a very depressed state, the supplies of *fresh-made* Butter being fully equal to the demand. The *wind-up* will prove ruinous to many. Best Dutch, 74s. to 76s. Hardly any thing else saleable.

CHEESE.

No prices can be quoted for this article.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 15.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 10
Mutton	4	0	—	4 8
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	6	—	5 6
Lamb	5	4	—	6 0

Beasts . . .	2,260	Sheep . .	18,140
Calves . . .	152	Pigs . . .	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	4	0	—	5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 0
Mutton	3	8	—	4 4
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb	4	3	—	6 4

COAL MARKET, May 12.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

9½ Newcastle.. 7½ 27s. 6d. to 37s.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	£3 10 to 5 10
Middlings.....	3 0 — 0 0
Chats.....	2 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d.	per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	£4 0 to 6 0
Middlings.....	3 0 — 3 10
Chats.....	2 0 — 2 5
Common Red..	3 10 — 5 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	60s. to 90s.
Straw...	36s. to 40s.
Clover..	70s. to 100s.
St. James's.—Hay....	63s. to 100s.
Straw ..	31s. to 42s.
Clover..	90s. to 105s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	66s. to 90s.
Straw...	36s. to 42s.
Clover..	84s. to 110s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	52	62	0	34	36	0	27	30	0	43	44	0	0	0	0
Banbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	52	61	0	20	29	0	25	26	0	45	50	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	58	62	0	32	34	0	22	24	0	46	52	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	68	0	29	32	0	25	30	0	32	35	0	36	38	0
Derby.....	58	62	0	27	31	0	24	28	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	46	58	0	27	32	0	24	32	0	46	52	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	62	0	26	30	0	22	26	0	45	50	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	60	64	0	36	38	0	22	25	0	28	32	0	0	0	0
Eye	54	60	0	30	32	0	22	26	0	34	36	0	32	34	0
Guildford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley	62	72	0	27	32	0	24	30	0	45	50	0	44	50	0
Horncastle.....	52	57	0	22	25	0	18	22	0	38	40	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	48	66	0	22	31	0	20	30	0	40	54	0	0	0	0
Lewes	52	64	0	0	0	0	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	48	70	0	26	32	0	24	30	0	44	48	0	42	0	0
Northampton....	55	56	0	27	0	0	23	0	0	41	43	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	58	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	60	76	0	29	35	0	19	28	0	44	50	0	43	50	0
Stamford.....	46	56	0	22	27	0	18	25	0	36	43	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	52	66	0	24	30	0	23	27	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	66	0	0	30	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	65	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	47	58	0	25	34	0	24	28	0	48	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	40	60	0	25	30	0	23	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	28	33	0	19	26	0	17	21	0	17	19	0	16	17	6
Haddington*	26	31	0	17	24	0	15	20	6	14	18	6	14	18	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Guildford, May 13.—Wheat, new, for meal, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* per load. Barley, 31*s.* to 36*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 34*s.*; Beans, 43*s.* to 50*s.*; and Pease, grey, 46*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter. Tares, 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Norwich, May 13.—We had but few samples of Corn offered for sale to-day, although there were many persons who had brought their samples to market, but an idea prevailing that the price would be lower, made them determine not to sell to-day, consequently the prices of good Red Wheat were rather higher than last week, and from 48*s.* to 56*s.* was obtained for them; White to 58*s.* Barley was sold from 22*s.* to 28*s.* Oats, 21*s.* to 28*s.* Beans, 35*s.* to 39*s.* Peas, 34*s.* to 39*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 45*s.* per sack.

Bristol, May 12.—The sales of Corn, &c. here are very limited, and little business is doing. The prices below stated are with difficulty obtained at present:—Wheat, from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*; Barley, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Oats, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; Beans, 3*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; and Malt, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 30*s.* to 46*s.* per bag.

Ipswich, May 13.—But little business is done to-day in our market. The project of Government for setting free the Bonded Corn has paralyzed business: the prices were nominally the same as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 54*s.* to 62*s.*; Barley, 24*s.* to 31*s.*; and Beans, 36*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter.

Wakefield, May 12.—The supply of Grain this day has been by no means large, but as few are inclined to purchase in the present unsettled state of trade, Wheat has declined 1*s.* per quarter for the best samples, and little has been done in inferior quality. Oatmeal, from the increased consumption of this kind of food in the manufacturing districts, sold readily at last week's prices. Good fresh Barley obtains the same price as last week. Beans, though not plentiful, cannot be quoted at any higher price. Rape-seed is of very dull sale.—Wheat, Red, 47*s.* to 60*s.*; White, 50*s.* to 64*s.* per 60*lbs.*; Barley, 24*s.* to 26*s.*; fine, 27*s.* per quarter; Beans, old, 40*s.* to 44*s.*; new, 37*s.* to 41*s.* per 63*lbs.*; Oats, Meal, new, 12*d.* to 13*d.* per stone; Shelling, new, 30*s.* to 31*s.*; and Malt, 32*s.* to 36*s.* per load. Flour, fine, 43*s.* to 45*s.* per sack of 280*lbs.* Rapeseed, 16*l.* to 20*l.* per last.

Manchester, May 13.—We continue to have but a bare supply of fine qualities of Grain and Flour at our market, which to-day have been more inquired after, and the prices of this day se'nnight are fully supported, and a good deal of business has been done. The effect of the Bonded Grain in the market is very trifling, the holders demanding prices equal to our own produce for that of good quality. Prices may be noted nominally as under.—Wheat, English, 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per bushel of 70*lbs.*; Irish, ditto, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; Oats, ditto, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per bushel of 45*lbs.*; Beans, 45*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter. Flour, 45*s.* to 48*s.* per sack of 280*lbs.*; Malt, 42*s.* to 46*s.* per load of six bushels.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 13.—We had a very short supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, and not much coastwise. The millers at first held off buying, in the expectation that the measures before Parliament would operate to reduce the prices, but at last they cleared the market at an advance of 1*s.* per quarter, upon the terms of last Saturday. Rye dull sale, and 1*s.* per quarter cheaper. There is scarcely any sale for malting Barley, except for new thrashed Norfolk in small quantities. Grinding Barley is also very dull, and prices lower. The supply of Oats from the farmers was small, and the sale was tolerably brisk at 1*s.* per quarter advance.—Wheat, new, 52*s.* to 57*s.*; foreign, 48*s.* to 54*s.*; Rye, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; foreign, 32*s.* to 36*s.*; Barley, 28*s.* to 30*s.*; foreign, 22*s.* to 26*s.*; Malt, 52*s.* to 58*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 26*s.*; foreign, 17*s.* to 20*s.*; Beans, 42*s.* to 46*s.*; Pease, white, 48*s.* to 50*s.* per qr. Imperial measure. Flour, 42*s.* per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 13.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was large, and the sale unusually flat, half the quantity at least remained unsold; prices from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs. sinking offal. We had also a liberal supply of Store Stock; what few Scots were disposed of, were at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per stone when fat; Short Horns 3s. to 3s. 6d.; a good lot of Irish also were offered for sale, price about 3s. 6d. Pigs very cheap, fat ones, to 6s. 6d. Meat, Beef, 7d. to 8½d. Veal, 5½d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 7½d., and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

Horncastle, May 13.—Beef, 7s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 9d. to 10d.; Pork, 6d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday, May 10, there was a great supply of Cattle and Sheep: there being a good many buyers, fat sold readily at last week's prices; inferior met with dull sale, and part of both were not sold. Beef, from 6s. to 6s. 9d.; and Mutton, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 6, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	64	6	31	3	26	5
Essex	64	10	29	0	25	11
Kent.....	62	8	31	4	25	5
Sussex.....	59	9	31	5	23	6
Suffolk	59	6	29	8	26	8
Cambridgeshire.....	58	4	29	0	23	2
Norfolk	57	9	27	1	27	0
Lincolnshire	58	9	27	4	21	4
Yorkshire	57	7	28	2	21	6
Durham	61	2	36	6	27	3
Northumberland	55	8	33	0	24	7
Cumberland	62	0	30	0	22	6
Westmoreland	66	0	40	0	24	11
Lancashire	63	11	0	0	24	4
Cheshire	64	10	0	0	24	11
Gloucestershire.....	64	10	33	10	25	11
Somersetshire	61	2	33	10	23	8
Monmouthshire.....	61	5	35	10	25	4
Devonshire.....	62	1	30	6	23	6
Cornwall.....	62	5	31	6	25	2
Dorsetshire	59	2	30	7	25	5
Hampshire	60	2	31	4	24	8
North Wales	64	9	35	6	20	8
South Wales	60	3	29	8	18	5

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.